



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

and woe to you nations of the world if you refuse to face the difficult position of your temporarily disabled ally. Nations of Europe, America, Asia—every nation—I tell you all that Russia will come and have a voice at the world's peace conference and will yield to none her right to a bright future.—Madame Catherine Breshkovska in an interview at Seattle.

The war began in a bad world condition everywhere—a condition which simply had to break because it was so bad. Individuals may have seized the occasion for their own personal ends, but there was a world condition which made it possible for them to do so. The world was simply festering with selfishness. Men of power regarded workmen as factory fodder. We hear about militarists regarding citizens as mere cannon fodder. Well there are men who exploit their human brothers as factory fodder to make money for themselves.—Henry Ford, in the salutatory of his new weekly paper, the *Dearborn Independent*.

In his valiant struggle for a constructive and healing peace President Wilson deserves and will need the support of a united country. The Peace Conference will result either in a League of Nations to secure the peace of the world or in an angry and sullen truce in which the nations will prepare for another war, the destructiveness of which no man can measure. The choice seems to me to be between the League for permanent peace and a not distant world collapse. All other devices have been tried and have failed.—Justice John H. Clarke of the United States Supreme Court, in a letter to the Abraham Lincoln Centre, Chicago, January 12.

It is essential that a beginning should be made and solid foundations laid before the conference separates. Such details as the conference may not have time to settle might be remitted to a strong international committee drawn from the United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy, with perhaps some experts from neutral countries, who could draw out a scheme in detail and submit it to a meeting of the conference or representatives of its members to be held later in the year. Such a committee or another committee would also consider urgent questions of economic settlement, financial settlement and reduction of armaments.—Viscount James Bryce, in a statement to the Associated Press, January 11.

I am asked what constitutes a peace of justice. I answer gladly, President Wilson has announced an exalted program for the future regulation of international amity, and that there shall be an arrangement similar to that which has long been the aim of all individual States. Just as a constitution guarantees to a citizen in the exercise of his fundamental rights as a human being protection against violence, and freedom, and integrity of person and property and honor, so the new League of Nations shall assure to all States, great or small, those rights which are consequent upon mutual recognition and respect.—Von Bethmann-Hollweg, former German chancellor, in an Associated Press interview, January 21.

The President will have the nation back of him in the position taken at Manchester, England, when he declared that the United States would have no interest in an agreement unless it included all the nations. As he said, the American people have no thought of entering into any combination to maintain "the balance of power." That is an outgrown system as completely shattered as the arbitrary power of kings. It not only failed to preserve peace but it plunged the world into its biggest war and would have been even more disastrous than it was if the United States had not thrown its inexhaustible resources into the struggle. The nations will not turn back to the "balance of power" doctrine.—W. J. Bryan in the *Commoner*, January number.

I warn the gentlemen in this body that this is no ordinary political question. I warn the gentlemen that the American people will not look with favor upon any man who would play politics in the people's blood. I do not question the

motive that actuates those who oppose the advanced thought of the age—who assert opposition to the policies of Wilson and Lloyd-George and Clemenceau, as expressed at the greatest feast since the Passover—but the American people, the people of the world, the God of the universe will hold them responsible if they place obstacles and obstructions in the way of saving the world from a repetition of its anguish of the past four years.—Senator Wm. P. Pollock of South Carolina, speaking in the United States Senate, January 30, in a virile speech defending the League of Nations, President Wilson, and the proceedings of the Peace Conference to date.

"That the world may be clean! That is the way I view the great task of the Red Cross workers of the world. Clean physically, clean mentally, clean morally—I can think of no more inspiring or practical gospel for humanity than that. And the Red Cross is its evangelist. If such a service is needed by the world in general, how much more is it needed by an army in action! It is a commonplace that our greatest enemy in this war was not the Germans, but dirt. Never before have soldiers had to fight so much exposed to dirt and filth. And yet never has a great war been won with so little suffering and death caused directly by this enveloping contagion. For this achievement—and there has been no greater in the late war in Europe—we have to thank most of all the American Red Cross."—Surgeon General Merrill W. Ireland, U. S. A., in January *Red Cross Magazine*.

PERSONALIA

Cuba is to be represented at the Peace Conference by Dr. Antonio Sanchez de Bustamante, who also represented the country at the Second Hague Conference.

President Livingston Farrand of the University of Colorado, on March 1, will become executive head of the American Red Cross, under appointment by President Wilson. He is a trained student of social science and an expert in "welfare" work.

Rev. Dr. Henry J. Van Dyke, former U. S. Ambassador to Holland and more recently a chaplain in the Navy, has turned over his salary in the latter position to the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, to create a fund, the income of which will provide an annual prize in English composition.

William C. Sproul, Pennsylvania's newly elected and installed Governor, is the first Quaker Governor of the State of William Penn since the days of Thomas Mifflin, who was Governor shortly after the Revolution of 1775-79. He is a "Hicksite," a graduate of Swarthmore College, a successful agriculturist and business man, and incidentally owns two newspapers.

Professor Archibald Coolidge of Harvard University, eminent as a student of the history of modern Europe, is head of the special commission now making a study of conditions in the former Austro-Hungarian Empire. The data gathered will be at the service of the American Commissioners at Paris.

Ex-Governor Capper, of Kansas, who soon will take his seat in the United States Senate, heartily approves the League of Nations plan and is opposed to exclusive universal military training in the schools and colleges of the country. He also favors democratization of industry and transportation.

Following Mr. Roosevelt's death a letter from him to Hon. H. Rider Haggard, the British novelist and promoter of agricultural reform, was published, dated December 6th, it said: "Like you I am not at all certain of the future. I hope that Germany has suffered a change of heart, but I am anything but certain. I do not put much faith in the league of nations or any corresponding universal cure-all."

Gabriele D'Annunzio, Italy's warrior poet, came to the defense of Premier Orlando and the extreme claims of Italy as to territory on the Adriatic, in a six-column pronunciamiento, issued January 15, and full of invective against Signor Bissolati, the advocate of moderate terms and rapprochement with the Jugo-Slavs. The poet counselled taking the Bissolati's life by bomb or knife if necessary.

Franklin H. Simonds, the able critic and interpreter of military strategy, whose writings for the *New York Tribune* and the *Review of Reviews* and for a syndicate of newspapers during the war gave him a national reputation, sharply criticized President Wilson for going to Europe at a time when he was needed at home. Mr. Simonds has been in England and France during the past month, and he now withdraws his criticism and says that the President's visit was strategic and that it has lifted Anglo-American relations to a new level of relationships.

Madame Catherine Breshkovska, "grand mother of the Russian Revolution," who arrived in the United States in mid-January, is a stern critic of the Bolshevik regime and its high-handed course. She comes to the United States primarily to get aid in reconstructing Russian life on its educational side and to get funds and teachers to be used at a time of national reconstruction that she believes, should be evolutionary and not revolutionary.

Premier Ignace Paderewski, of Poland, leader of the coalition ministry, says that a monument should be erected in every town and village of his native land to do honor to Col. House, President Wilson's adviser and a member of the American Peace Commission. He refers especially to the service rendered by the Texan "power behind the throne" in inducing the United States early in the war to commit itself and the Powers of the Entente to the cause of Polish nationalism.

W. Frank Persons, who has gone to Europe to make a study of the relief situation for the National Investigation Bureau, has been director-general for the past two years of the Civilian Relief of the Red Cross with his headquarters in Washington. He went with the full approval of the War Department. His scope of inquiry will be the many societies which are distributing funds in Europe given by American donors; and the effort will be to get an expert opinion as to their worth, how much they waste through competition in the same field, and how much through lack of administrative efficiency.

Miss Anne Morgan, who has headed the American Committee for Devastated France since it was founded and who has given all of her time and much of her personal fortune to the work of this organization of American women, recently left New York for France, having completed final negotiations there with representatives of France in the United States. She and her co-laborers have assumed responsibility for 50,000 persons who are homeless and houseless and must be set on their feet economically and physically.

Ray Stannard Baker, who has been selected to be "middle-man" between the President and other members of the American Peace Commission at Paris and the 100 or more newspaper representatives present there, first attracted attention in the '90's as a writer for *McClure's Magazine* in its palmy days, when it had Miss Tarbell, Peter Finley Dunne, Lincoln Steffens, and men and women of that calibre on its staff of writers. Later he became editor of the *American Magazine*. During the war he served on the Committee on Public Information. Of late years he has settled down to being a bucolic philosopher with headquarters at Amherst, Massachusetts, where he writes books of the Donald G. Mitchell, J. G. Holland order, only brought up-to-date.

The Commissioners from Japan to the Peace Conference are accompanied by Mr. J. Russell Kennedy, correspondent in Japan for the Reuter's News Agency and General Man-

ager of the Kokusai News Agency, with its headquarters in Tokio. It will be his business to guard the interests of the commission while with it, and to see that the American and European publics as well as the Japanese newspapers get news that it is thought desirable for them to have. Mr. Kennedy during the war has much aided the American, British, French, and Italian "publicity" bureaus in propaganda work in the Far East. China's publicity agent at the Paris Conference is Mr. Thomas F. Millard, editor for several years of periodicals published in Shanghai and also author of several books dealing with Far Eastern political and social questions. Mr. Millard is strongly anti-Japanese in his beliefs.

JOINING THE ISSUE

BOSTON, Jan. 14, 1919.

TO THE EDITOR:

I have been interested in the reactions toward war and toward the League of Nations plan which I have noted among the returning officers and soldiers of our army.

My impression is that the war did not hit enough of our army hard enough to create any of the general "never again" sentiment which seems to prevail in the European armies. Some of the men with whom I have talked seem to be suffering from what Graham Wallas calls "a balked instinct"—they did not get a chance to express their "pugnacity" in any real action in France. This "balked instinct" will call for some very practical "moral equivalent for war" unless it is to revenge itself on these fellows, as such "balked instincts" seem to do.

And the rest of the men seem overjoyed at the prospect of getting back to civilian life again. I have yet to find any number of men—the occasional exception is the young officer who has thoroughly enjoyed his brief authority—who really value military discipline as such. I have talked with many men about this and they all assure me that among the rank and file of men there was a willingness to accept the régime so long as it was a means to an end—namely, winning the war. But that within the last two months there has been increasing fretting under a mere routine of discipline, which with the ending of the war becomes to all intents and purposes an end in itself. The men tell me that neither they nor the great majority of their fellows take kindly to that ideal, and the last man with whom I talked doubted the practicability and value of "universal military service" for the rank and file of men who had gotten beyond high-school age and the boyish delight in drill and parade. So that I find no devotion to "militarism" in and for itself among the men being now discharged with whom I talk every chance I get.

I put in my summer with the Y. M. C. A. at one of the large posts in this country, and ventured once to discuss this whole problem with a group of over a hundred men. I asked them how many felt the discipline had been worth while and valued what they had had thus far, and every hand in the room shot up. I then asked how many valued it so highly that they would like to live under it the rest of their days. Not a hand went up, but instead I got a wild howl of spontaneous laughter.

As to the general soldier outlook on the world of business—politics, national and international—my impression is that there is rather little of that sort of anticipatory thinking with the men. Their life has lain with concrete actualities. They have had neither time nor inclination to consider "systems." They work and drill hard all day, they are tired to death by evening. Aching muscles and blistered feet and all the rest of it are like the toothache which prevents philosophizing. I may be wrong or right, but I do not look from the soldier for any general theory of or conviction about world politics. And I say this without the least criticism of the soldier—who has had a different job to do and has gone at it with a great determination and good will. He has set himself to do his part of the job and has temporarily resigned the luxury of philosophizing about Utopias to the civilian. It is the everlasting difference